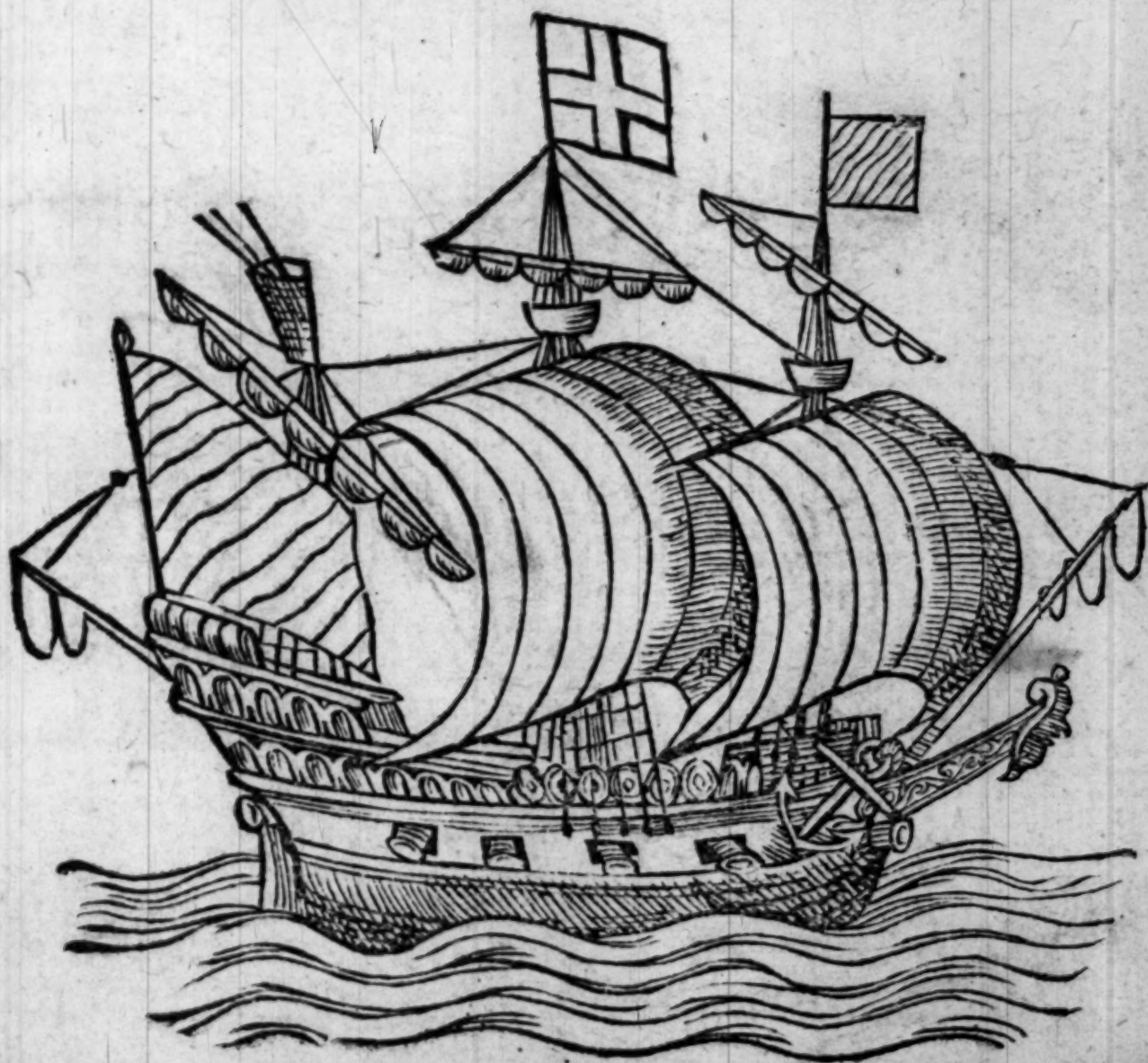


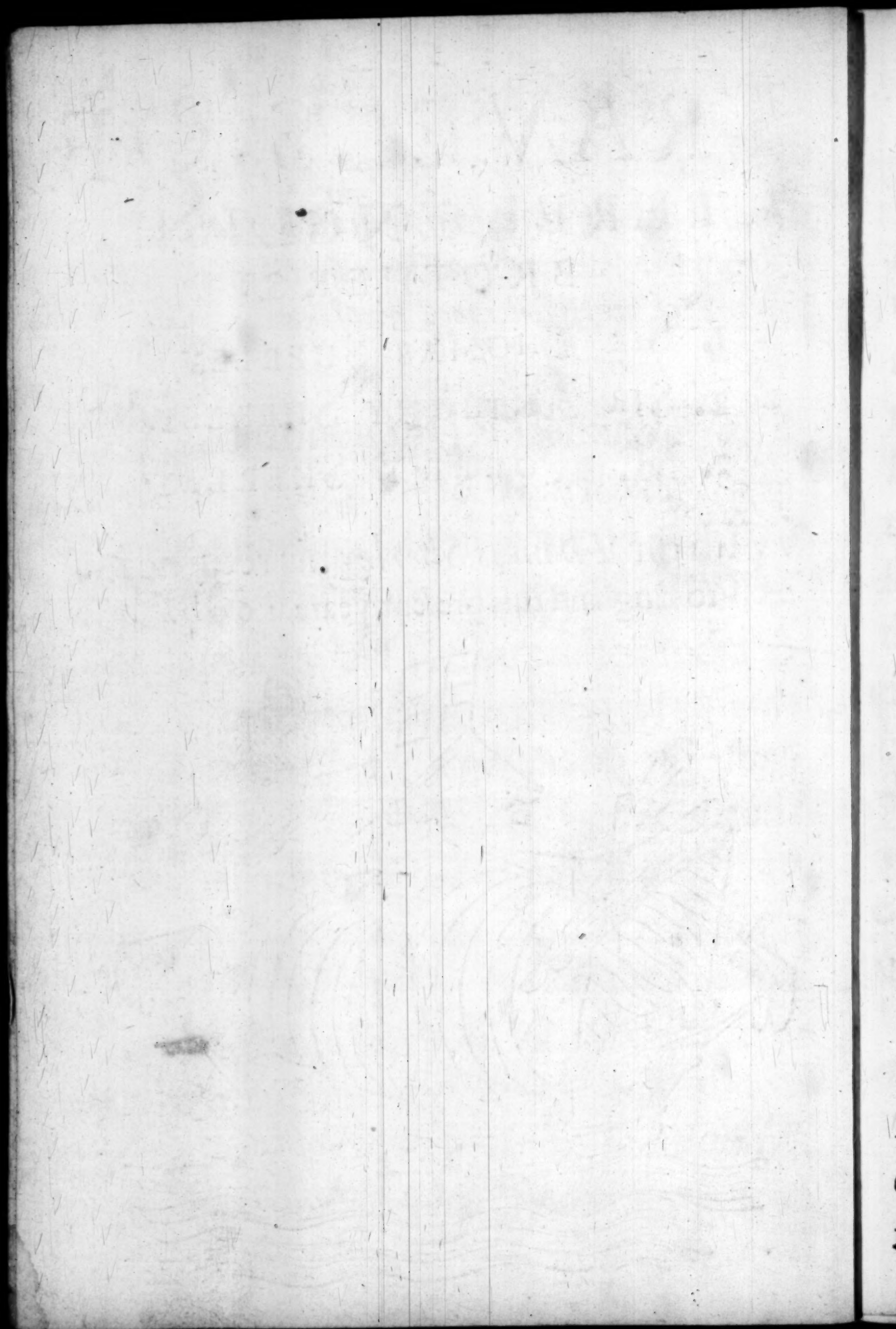
THE TRAVELS OF THREE ENGLISH BROTHERS.

1. SIR THOMAS SHERLEY;
2. SIR ANTHONY SHERLEY.
3. M. ROBERT SHERLEY.

With Sir *Thomas Sherley* his retorne in-
to England this present yeare 1607.



LONDON,



TO THE RIGHT HO-
nourable *Thomas, Lord Howard,*
Earle of Suffolke, Lord Chamberlaine
of his Maiesties houshould, and one
of his Highnes most honorable
Prinie Councell.

WEaknes (Right honorable)
hath need of helpe and sup-
portance, as wel in Politick,
as naturall bodies: the like in studies
& labors of the mind. *Cæsars* com-
mentaries needed no Apologie, be-
cause his power was able to defend
thē: Nor his *Triū verborū literæ*, to
the Roman Senate, *Veni, vidi, vici*,
craue any other inlargement, be-
cause his fame went stil before him
to dilate his acts. In priuate, & infe-
rior studies, that want countenance
in themselves, the extensiuē pow-
er of greatnes and authoritie giues
strength, and encouragement, to
intensiuē

A 3

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

intensiue weaknesse, when our in-
deauours though vnworthy of ac-
ceptation are suffered in their mi-
noritie, and insufficient age, to
grow vp and prosper in the defen-
siue bulwarke of protection, against
the stormes of enuious and calum-
nious tongues, that by continuāce,
through vse and practise, they may
happely afterwards proue worthie
of regard. In the want therefore of
mine own worth, I haue presumed
to shield my selfe vnder your wor-
thines: and finding cause to distrust
mine own strēgth, I haue aduentu-
red to throwd my selfe vnder your
power: Humbly desiring your
Honour so farre to grace these my
labours, as to vouchsafe them a
passage vnder ycur Patronage, that
therby (though happily they haue
nothing

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

nothing in them to deserue your priuate reading and account) they may yet the better by your countenance finde admittance and respect to publique view. For I must confesse they come much short, as well of the worthynes of the Subiect, that they treat of, as also of your regard and estimation. If therefore out of your generall respect to all, your Lordshippe shall bee pleased to vouchsafe mee this particular fauour, I shall hereafter admit all times, and pretermitt no occasions to manifest my dutie, Euer remaining

Your Honors in all seruice :
Anthony Nixon.

The British Constitution
nothing in them to deter your
private reading and account) they
may yet be better by your coun-
tenance. These advantages and
respect to public view. For I
must confess they come much
short, as well of the wisdom of
the subject, that they want of as al-
so of your regard and estimation. I
therefore out of your general re-
spect to all, your Lordships shall
be pleased to vouchsafe me this
particular favour, I shall not fail
to admit all times, and present me
occasions to manifest my duty, I
yet remaining

Your Honour's all service;
Anthony Nixon.



*Sir Thomas Sherley his Trauailes,
together with his three yeares impri-
sonment in Turkie, his Inlarge-
ment by his Maiesties Letters to the great
Turke: and lastly, his safe returne into
England this present year,*

1607.



It is a naturall qualitie,
both customarie, & com-
mendable in all Coun-
tries, to enlarge their
fames, by divulging the
memorable Actes of
such worthypersonages,
whose Noble Spirits,
shoborne by their honourable attempts and at-
chieuements, haue drawne other Nations in-
to admiration of their valours, and emulation
of their vertues. It were then a fault vnpardo-
nable in vs of the English Nation (whose actes
and high attempts, haue not giuen place to any
people)

Sir Thomas Sherley

people) to burie in obliuion the vertues of those
our country Men, whose noble Deedes Deserue
for euer to liue vpon the tongues of men, with
honorable mention. Amongst whom, the Three
Heroes of our Time, the hopefull issue of a hap=
py father, haue so glorified their names by their
honourable Actes, and hostile imployments, a=
gainst the common Enemye of Christendome:
that honour by them hath added to her glory,
and Enuy lost the sting of her Detraction. And
here am I Drawne into a deepe meditation of
the Minde of man, how infinite it is in opinion,
and weening, and vnquiet by Nature: that
where it is once set vpon the desire of honour,
nothing can stay, or limite her aduentures: But
as the Clouds are hurried by the windes from
one part of the Hemisphere to the other, so the
Body is carried by the Minde, euen through
the world, by land, by sea, with toyle and dan=
ger, making it to suffer hunger, watching, and
cold; where at home, it might sleepe with peace,
and feed with plenty. The manifestation wher=
of, is knowne in the tedious Trauailes, & dan=
gerous Aduentures of these three excellent spi=
rits, that hauing no other Motiues, but the
honourable desire and pursuit of Glorie (which
indeede is the Spurre to euery noble minde)
haue iustly by their Deserts obtained her, both
for themselves, and for their Countrey: whose
fame

his Trauailes.

same and renobon, bring by them made known, me thinkes they were vnkindly vsed by vs, to be made strangers here at home. Hauing therefore receiued some particulars of their trauels, and their Occurrents in them, though (I must confesse) I am but lame as well in the instructions of their Aduentures, as also in mine owne worth, to display their worthinesse; I haue neuertheless attempted, though not to satisfie, yet in some sort to make knowne to expectation (which euer gapes after Nouelties,) their variable fortunes, and honorable imploiments in strange Countries, and vnder great Kings, so farre as my knowledge of them, and habilitie in my selfe, will giue me leaue.

And first to begin with Sir Thomas Sherley the yonger, who as hee was eldest by the Fortune of his birth, so is he not inferiour to the rest in the commendable parts, and honorable qualities of his minde; though happily not so successfull in his Trauels, as his other brethren: Hee began his last voyage in Anno 1602. who hauing long time kept the Seas vnprosperously, and with vnequall fortune to his hopes and Deseruings; at length landed in Italie, and was for a time highly respected in the Duke of Florence his Court, where hee carried himselfe in that honourable port, as became both a Soldier and a Courtier, in all those commendable

Sir Thomas Sherley

qualities that serue both for vse and ornament. But to stay there long, was no life for him: the State being settled, and no employments foraine, or domesticall, fit for the leuell of his thoughts and purposes; which aiming at a higher proiect, grew soone weary of the pleasures of Italie. Which the Duke perceiuing, and knowing the wants that his long voyage by Sea had before brought vpon him, did honourably furnish him with such necessaries, as for his purposed employments did fully satisfie his longing expectation.

Being thus once more at Sea, full of hope and courage, he lay houering too, and againe a long time vpon the Straites of Gibrater, in a continuall expectation of some purchase or other, to satisfie the desires both of himselfe, and of his company. In whom of late hee found a strange alteration, both in their countenances, and behaviour towards him, fauouring of Discontent (the dangerous disturber of any settled state) whether it was deriued from a Despaire they had of the successe of the voyage, or from a desire of returne to England, I know not; but afterwards it turned to a mutinous revolt. He first perswaded them with faire words of hope and comfort, and afterwards for the time appeased them; by applying himselfe in many things to their humors; but as fire cannot be hidde, whose
smoke

his Trauailes.

Smoke betraies it, so this poison of their minds and intents, could not bee long contained, but at last it brake out into an vicerous falshood, and mischief which occasion afterwards did thus reueale.

Sir Thomas hauing spent some time, and much part of his victualls in the Straits, and doubting of successe to satisfie the greedy hopes, and vngorg'd desires of his company, and fearing least through idlenes hee might adde more matter to their mutinous mindes, hauing three Shippes, and five hundred men, held on his course towards Turkie. In the mouth of the Straits hee met with a great Hulke, and (hauing cause giuen) fought with her a long time befoze hee could come to boarde her, and afterwards fought 8. houres aboard, befoze he could take her. In this fight hee lost aboue an hundred of his owne men, besides those that were hurt and mayned: and when all his cardes were told, hee found that the gaine did not answere the losse hee had sustained.

Thus the hopes of his company being frustrate, and failing of their expectation, are ready vpon the least cause to turne the nature of commaund into contempt, wherof at that time some of his company gaue an ill president; for that present night one of his three ships forooke him, and ranne away.

Sir Thomas Sherley

From thence with his two bigger shippes he went to Legorne, where he stayed eight dayes, as well to refresh his hurt men, and to furnish himselfe of fresh water and victuals, which hee then wanted; as also to receiue directions from the Duke of Tuscan, during which time diuers Marchants corrupted his men and made them mutinous, alleaging that the course hee tooke was indirect, and dangerous, his plots shalbe and vnlkely to succeed, & that hee fauld of warrant and authoritie for his proceedings. Thus the matter of their mutinie being set on fire, which burnt vp all dutie in the, possessing them with nothing but a neglect of obedience, which in their looks, wordes, and behaviours was soone made knowne. Sir Thomas being much perplext in minde through this vnnaturall reuolt of his men, and vsing all meanes he could to appease them, with much care and discomfort tooke sea againe. But the third night after when hee came within kenne of Capallera, a Towne in the Island of Scicilia, one Peacocke an English Pilot, whome not long before hee had taken in at Legorne, went away with his second shippe.

Of

his Trauailes.

Of Sir Thomas his attempts in
Turkie, and the trecherous re-
uolt of the rest of his company.



It is the nature of Fortune seldome times to bee singular either in her frownes or fauours, but that one is commonly heaped on the necke of another, as appeared in this wayning state of Sir Thomas his hopes, for the next morning after this reuolt of Peacocke, a like part was plaid euen in his owne ship, for the most part of his men begun a dangerous mutiny against him. They plainly told him that they would be no longer vnder his command, and did absolutely refuse to followe the courses and plots that hee had laid, allcadging with vnkind wordes & vncomely speeces, that their hopes and expectations were Deceiued of him, that he was both vncircumspect in his attempts, and vnfortunate in his actions, they bitterly dislike his intendments, refusing to heare any thing that might sound of it, there being no possibilitie of good, and a certaine and continuall assurance of danger: lastly they protested vnto him that they would still keepe the Sea, and be no longer restrained of their owne purposes,

Sir Thomas Sherley

purposes, but lay hold vpon all occasions that should be offered to enrich themselves, and satisfie their longing hopes Per fas, aut nefas, by any meanes whatsoeuer. Sir Thomas being much perplext with the contemptuous & unruly behaviour of his men in his own ship first vsed threats & menaces befitting his place & command: but the mutinie being general, and that he that was their Generall being forsaken and left alone, he did but thereby adde fuel vnto that fire that raged so fozie in the minds and tongues of his mutinous company, that hee was enforced at last to leaue all the extent of the authoritie of a Commander, and as a common and a priuate person, with tongue, gesture, & countenance vnanswerable to his mind, in mild tearmes and gentle wordes, to intreate them that they would not thus dispise and forsake him, whome they before had called their Capitaine, and their Generall, and had vowed to follow him in all his fortunes. Let not (quoth hee) the conceit of our hard successe discourage your hopes so farre, as to make a desperate account both of your selues and mee; neither suffer the remembrance of those runagates that haue so treacherously forsaken mee, draw you on to doe the like, by their example. I haue made choise of you, into whose handes I haue committed my life, & whatsoeuer is Deere vnto me.

Two

his Trauailes.

Two ships I haue already lost, not by the vn-
steadfast fortunes of the Sea, but by the vn-
faithfull dealing of my followers: I haue onely
this one left me, and you in it, in whom I haue
hitherto put a speciall trust; wherein if you like-
wile deceiue me, let mee not liue any longer, lest
one day I record the place, where you vnkind-
ly & humanly forsooke, & betrayed your Cap-
taine: We haue yet a liuing hope of our successe,
which if you kill not by these Mutinous dissen-
tions, may yet ere long enrich your expectations:
for mine owne part, I shall omit nothing that
may doe you good, nor doe any thing vnfit or
vnworthy either your account of mee, or mine
owne reputation.

His men nothing satisfied with these words,
but bearing still a mutinous and rebellious
minde against their Captaine: Sir Thomas in
doubt what to doe, calles befoze him the Lieue-
tenant, the Master his Mate, the Master gun-
ner, and other principall Officers in the Ship,
and demaunded of them, whether they ioynd in
minde and malice with the company against
him: They answered him, that they had
no such meaning; but protested vnto him, they
were willing to follow him, and obey him, as it
should please him to dispose of them, and to par-
take with him in all his fortunes. Whereup-
on Sir Thomas taking aduantage of their
prof=

Sir Thomas Sherley

proffets, ioynd with them in the perswasion of the rest: and so for the time the mutinie was appeased. Sir Thomas to keepe his company still imployed, directed his course towards Millo, with a purpose to haue taken an English Pirate that was there; but fowle weather & contrary winds draue him to Geo: where he found a Venetian Ship at Anchor: and here againe his men began to mutinie, and hee had much a doe to keepe them from spoyling that Ship. The greedines of that prey, and the ill affection they had to make triall of their Fortunes, elsewhere, increased their mutinie extreemely; which with much adoe, was once againe pacified: and in this place, by contrary windes, he was forced to stay eight daies. And to diuert their humour, by putting Idlenesse from them, hee attempted the surprizing of an Island belonging to the Turke, which was not farre off: the inhabitants being both Turkes and Greekes; which in this sort was managed, and put in execution.

The 15. of Ianuarie 1602. Sir Thomas landed one hundred of his men betweene 3. or 4. of the clocke in the morning, the Moone being at full, and shining very cleere: hee diuided them into two squadrons: whereof the vanguard was commaunded by his Lieutenant, and hee himselfe lead the Rere: and thus they marched vp towards the Towne, being three miles distant

his Trauailes.

stant from the Sea: after they had passed thorough a plaine, which was about a Mile in length, they came to a crooked rocke, through the which, there was a way cut so narrow, that not aboue two men could march a fronte. Having passed the rocke without any interruption, they came to a hill, which was very high & steepe, and hauing recovered the toppe thereof, they saw the Towne, and were soone masters thereof, it beeing a place vndefencible: and suddenly abandoned of the inhabitants, who fled into the woods and rockes, and other places vnpassable. Here he gaue charge vpon paine of Death, that no Souldier of his company should touch the person or goods of any Christian; but that needed not, for they had carried all their goods with them, leauing naught behind, but their naked and empty houses. Being thus in possession of the Towne, where finding nothing to satisfie their expectations, & in doubt what to doe, whether to goe forward, or to returne, he suddainly had intelligence by his Espials, that a great rabble of the Islanders had gathered head iogether, with purposed resolution to set vpon them, and of greater force then they were able to withstand: which Sir Thomas vnderstanding: and perceiuing his men to murmur, and be affraide, commaunded his Lieutenant to lead them downe the hill, in a Souldi-

Sir Thomas Sherley

erlike retreat, and to keepe an easie pace towards the Shippe, encouraging them not to feare the number of the Turkes, for that they were a people in those parts unpractized and unskillfull in any Militarie Discipline, and their best weapons were but staves and stones. Hee further gave Directions, that when they came into the plaine, they should make a stand, assuring there could bee no danger for them there: and for his owne part, he promised to doe the like with the reeward. But his men being now changed from mutiners to cowards, not observing any charge or direction of their Captaine, without any order posted downe the hill, as fast as they could trot: which the Kere perceiving began to doe the like. Whereupon Sir Thomas, taking a Gentleman by the hand, went a head the Kere, and so stoppe the passage, that except they would haue trode vpon him, they could not passe in that troubled and disordered manner. Here they were sore beaten with stones, and many of his men hurt, and himselfe hurt in the legge: howbeit, they maintained skirmish a while with them, and kild some of them, and then marched quietly for a quarter of a mile, the inhabitants still watching all aduantages to endamage them: but at last they recovered the plaine which was within a mile of their Ship; where, when the Kere perceived that the Vanguard

his Trauailes.

guard was fled so farre before, that they were ready to goe aboard, they followed as fast after, leauing their Captaine in the midst of all his enemies, where hee could not make any of his men to stay, and share fortunes with him, notwithstanding he commanded, perswaded, and intreated all he could.

Sir Thomas beeing thus forsaken of his men, and enuironed of his enemies, hauing neither minde to flie, nor desire to liue with a settled resolution, and out of all hope of life, yet Desirous to sell it at as Deere a rate as he could, prest vpon his enemies, and hauing tenne Greeks assailing him at once (onely accompanied with two that could not escape) forced himselfe to make way through them, bestowing his blowes on all sides, that the Flanders themselves well perceiued, how hard a matter it had beene for them to haue ouerthrowne, or Defeated his company, if the rest had retayned his courage, and resolution. But hee beeing ouercharged with multitudes, was in the ende sore wounded, and beaten downe: where beeing thus taken, and Disarmed, they only can iudge, that haue undergone the like Danger (if any such there be) what thoughts possessed his minde, when in this change of Fortune hee found himselfe forsaken of his own men, & now in the handes of a trustlesse, bloody, and barbarous people,

Sir Thomas Sherley

The miserie of Sir *Thomas Sherley*
his imprisonment in a Tur-
kish Island.

Though it bee a heauy thing for a man to fall from a happie and prosperous estate into a wretched and lamentable condition, yet is affliction the true and perfect triall or touchstone of the soule and mind of man: for shee makes a deepe search into our inward parts, whether shee can finde a residence of those heauenly and humane vertues, that in the time of calamitie ought to be in euery Christian: whereof, shee found such store in the immutable mind of this most worthie gentleman, that notwithstanding this forlorne and miserable change of his estate, hee neuertheles held on the settled course of that confidence and constancie, that he before had in the time of his prosperitie. But to returne to our History: Sir Thomas and two of his men being thus taken, and in the hands of tenne of the Inhabitants, nine of them were resolved to kill him, howbeit the tenth by intreatie and perswasion saued his life, but they stript him of all hee had, euen to his bootes and stockings, and binding his handes with one of his garters led him backe bare footed through the
rocks

his Trauailes.

rocke, so into the Towne. In all which time there was not a Grecian man or woman that they met by the way, but either did, or assaied to strike him: His Shippe staid 3. Dayes after in the harbor, but neuer made any attempt either by force or intreaty for his Deliuerie. All the while the shippe staid there, they kept him in irons, but when the ship was gone, they tooke them off, and vsed him in better manner then he expected from the handes of so barbarous a people. Here was he kept prisoner for the space of a whole moneth, and from thence was sent in a small open boate to Nigro Ponte, and there Deliuered to the Caia, for so is the principall officer of that Island called: at the first hee was vsed kindly, and intreated well, but sadly kept, and watched euery night with a guard of eight men, 4. Turkes, and 4. Greekes. After the end of five dayes, he lent him a Janissarie to carry his letters to the English Consul of Petrasse, which was 5. Dayes iourney from thence, howbeit hee receiued no answer of his letters from the Consull; but vpon the Janissaries returne, hee was presently committed into a darke Dungeon, & with a great gally chaine, bound fast with a slave that was before taken, which greued him worst of all.

He continued in this loathsome prison, from the 20. of March, 1602, vntil the 25. of Iuly 1603.
During

Sir Thomas Shelley

During which time, his best Diet was but bread and water, and his warmest lodging, the cold ground: having oftentimes besides the miserie of his imprisonment, many threats and menaces sent him, sometimes of Death, sometimes of the Gallies: being thus out of all hope of liberty, and in a daily expectation of Death, without any comfort, but such as his patience ministered vnto him, where nothing was presented to the eye, or care, but matter of horror and dispaire; yet did he still retaine in his mind, that guidance & command of his affections, as they were neuer much moued, or inwardly disturbed with the outward distraction of his senses. In this time he wrote diuerse letters to the English Embassadoꝝ at Constantinople, intreating him that in regard of his country, hee would deale with the Admirall Bashaw (whose prisoner he in right was) for his enlargement, protesting that as he was a gentleman, (whose name and family hee knew well) he would in as short time as he could possibly requite his kindnes at full to his contentment. But prisons are like graues, where a man, though aliue, is neuertheless buried from the regard, or respect of any; for the Embassadoꝝ did not answer any of his letters, but told the Bashaw hee might vse him according to his discretion. During this time of his miserable imprisonment, some or other had en-
formed

his Trauailes.

formed the Bashaw, that hee was able to pay 50. thousand Chickenos for his ransom: whereupon the Bashaw sent him guarded by 4. Euppages, (whome wee here call Pursuants) from Nigro Ponte to Constantinople. Thus were his miseries ended in one place, to bee begun and continued in another.

His miserie in his imprisonment *in Constantinople.*

The sicke man that shifteth place, yet alters not his Disease, findes little comfort in the change of ayre, or climate, for that the nature of sicknes doth kill, or controule that pleasure and Delight, which commonly keepe company with a healthfull bodie. Such was the condition of Sir Thomas in his remoue from Nigro Ponte to Constantinople, for both his vsage by the way, and his entertainment there gaue him small cause of comfort, in that only he found the place was changed, but not the nature of his imprisonment.

Betweene Nigro Ponte and Constantinople is fine hundredth miles, & all that way he was carried vpon a Myle, riding vpon a pack-saddle with a great gally chaine about his legges, and another about his waste, and many times his
D legges

Sir Thomas Sherley

legges bound vnder the horse belly, sometimes he lay in houses, sometimes vnder trees, and ~~whensoever~~ he lay in any Towne where there were any stocks, there they lodged him: & when they faild of such a place, they bound his legges together with a little chayne, besides the great chaine about his waste, & his hands fast lockt with manacles of iron: his guard were the 4. Cappages which were sent by the Bashaw: It would haue moued the patience of the best tempered mind, to heare, & be forced to indure the dispightful taunts & approbrious speeches, which though not by their language, yet by their stearne countenances and behauiours, he might well vnderstand in all his iourney between Nigro. Ponte, & Costantinople. The 12. day after their setting forth, about three of the clock in the after noone, they entered the Cittie: Immediately vpon his coming, he wrote againe to the Embassadour, giuing him to vnderstand the cause of his imprisonment, together with the manner of his former blage, and the nature of his present misery: he much importund him that he would not leaue him in his calamitie, nor suffer him, being his Countryman, and a Gentleman, to spend his hope, his youth, his fortune, nay his life, in so vild and dishonorable a prison, vnder the cruell tyzanny of an vbelcening people. But hee flatly sent him word, That hee would.

his Trauailes.

would neither meddle nor make with him. **Sir** Thomas being thus left all Desolate and Disconsolate, still armed himselfe with his wonted patience, and settled confidence against the horror of Despaire, not suffering his minde to bee chained, and lettered (as his bodie) with seruile thoughts and fearfull apprehensions; but in the freedome of his Spirit maintained her libertie, and in the midst of all his feares, made hope the predominant.

The next day after his coming to the Cittie, he was brought before the Bashaw, who Demanded what he made in the Arches, and why in that hostile maner against the law of Armes, and conditiō of the League betwixt both Kingdomes, without any leaue or admittance, hee had landed a forcible power, with purpose to spoyle and prey in that part of the Turkes Dominion: **Sir Tho.** answered, that being violently Driven into wants by the Fortunes of the sea and his long trauels, hee was compelled to land, onely to refresh his men, and the rather in that country which hee knew to bee friend vnto his King. The Bashaw replied againe, that his entrance was against law, and right and that hee was iustly his prisoner, & therupon asked him presently, and in peremptory manner, what rancome hee would pay for his deliuey: **Sir Thomas** told him he knew no reason he should be
D 2 enforced

his Trauailes.

enforced to pay any ranfome being in a friends hands, whome neither in substance nor circumstance he had offended: & that if his cause were rightly scand by an impartial Judge, together with the long time and vilde manner of his imprisonment, it would bee thought but equity, that he himselfe should both require, and receiue a sufficient recompence for the wrongs and miseries that he had sustained. Finally, he told the Bashaw that he held him in his own conceit and opinion, to be too iust, and honorable to demand a ranfome of him, that neuer deserved to bee a prisoner. But (to be brieft) the Bashaw told him that he knew he was a malefactor, and that his acts were violent and indirect, which hee auerd he could not answer, or otherwise the Embassadour would not haue abandoned him: withal protested with a high voyce, & stearne countenance, that he would haue 50. thousand Chickeno's for his ranfome, or his head for satisfaction. Sir Tho. doubting the crueltie of this barbarous Turke, and being much wearied & weakened with the misery of a long and vilde imprisonment, to buy some ease and quietnes, was content to promise the payment of 12. thousand Chickeno's, with condition that hee might bee well vsed, & weare no more irons: the proffer was neither taken, nor refused; howbeit a promise was made that he should be wel intreated, but

his Trauailes.

but it was slenderly kept; for hee was had presently into the porters lodge in the great Turks Court, and put into a filthy common Gaole; where, though the first night hee had a good supper, hee founde no other bedde to lie vpon, but the colde stones: Howebeit, this had beene well, if worse had not succeeded: for the Bashaw belike hauing new intelligence both of his state and aliance, & supposing that no better meanes could bee vsed for the recouery of his ransome, then rough handling, gaue strait charge that he should from time to time be worse handled then hitherto he had beene, since the first time of his imprisonment.

Whereupon, the next morning at break of day hee was remooued to a worse place, and both his secte put into the Stockes, a great yron chaine about his necke, both his hands tied before him, and his body stretcht out all along, with a great sharpe stone laied vnder the raines of his backe; so that it was impossible for him to stirre, beeing also vexed continually with lyce, which was not the least torment hee endured: so that hee often wished that the sentence of his death had beene pronounced, & did willingly frame his thoughts, and order his minde, to entertaine with patience the destinie of such a doome: for this miserie toucht him so

Sir Thomas Sherley

ncere, that he was content to relinquish all hope and desire of life, and to meditate on nothing, but of death.

He continued in this estate, from Saturday the 23 of August, 1603. untill the Tuesday following in which time, hee was suffered to rise but 4. times in 24. houres. That Tuesday, about nine of the clocke, he was brought againe into the presence of the Bashaw, as he sate in open Court, where he renewed his olde demaunde of fiftie thousand Chickens. All Christian Embassadors haue in the Bashawes Court continually two Interpreters, to haue a care and regard of such causes and occurrents, as may concerne their Country. This day the English Embassador had none there, belike to abyde the importunities that Sir Thomas in this his Tragicke state might haue vsed. But to return to the Bashaw his demand: Sir Thomas answered him, that hee found little constancy in his wordes; that if his life might make satisfaction, that was in his power: and more iust, and honourable it were for him to take it, then to prolong it still with torment: for his own part, hee would promise no more, because hee could performe no more. To be brieve, he told him, hee might haue his life, but neuer his Demaund. The Bashaw neuer replied, but presently commanded his head should bee stricken off. But
though

his Trauailes.

though he was rash in the doome, he did delibe-
rate in the deede : for Sir Thomas was carried
backe into prison, where though hee found ra-
ther an increase, then any mitigation of his for-
mer torments, yet was his life still
preserued by the miraculous
power of Almighty
God.

The

Sir Thomas Sherley

The Continuation of Sir Thomas
Sherley's miserie in his imprisonment
in Constantinople.

Sir Thomas being thus returned into prison, and his old torments renewing, having small hope of life, and lesse expectation of release, euery houre awaiting the execution of his doome; a certaine Iewe dwelling in the Citie, vnderstanding his imprisonment, and his wild manner of handling; and that he was also a Gentleman of account, and estimation in his Country: in pittie and compassion of his estate, found the meanes to come and speake with him in prison: where, after a few salutations, the Iewe reasoned with him in this manner. As you are a stranger both by your birth, and language, to this Nation; so you also seeme to bee strange and ignozant of their Natures & Conditions. I haue heard of your long imprisonment, and though I know not the cause, yet I grieue much at the manner of your handling. You shall doe well in this, rather to follow my counsell, that haue a little experience of their customs, then wilfully to cast your selfe away by ignozance. Be ruled by me, and make promise of this great summe of money to the Balhawe, but

his Trauailes.

but take a long time for the payment. It can bee no way prejudiciall to you, if you way your owne state, and his case aright: for if your king hold his amitie with the Turke, and that the league bee continued, whereof there is yet no Doubt, you may before the presert Day taken for the payment, by the benefit of your king, bee freed without ransome. If that faile, and a farre lesse summe be brought in the meane time, and that he findes there is small hope of more, they will rather accept that, though it be little, then hazard your life, and so loose all. And I will also giue you a further comfort, which though it proccedes but from mine owne opinion, without particullar intelligence of any such matter, (for in this blindfolded state of Turkie, men may obserue, howbeit knowe nothing, but to obey:) This Bashaw, this great aduersarie of yours, that now hath your life in pursuite, is like ere long to loose his owne, for the nature and qualitic of his place will not hold an officer long.

Sir Thomas hauing a woollfe by the care, wherein there was danger, either to hold or let goe: doubting whether he were best follow the counsell of a lewe, or trust the cruelty of a Turke: yet hauing well wayed his wordes, wherein he could finde nothing that saoured of deceipt, hee thought it best to follow his aduice. And so holding that determination, he found means shortly

Sir Thomas Sherley

ly to send vnto the Bashaw, to whom he promised fourtie thousand Chickenos, conditionally to haue reasonable day for the paiment, and in the meane time to be vsed like a Gentleman, to bee kept in a house by himselfe, and not to bee troubled with all manner of Rascals: to haue allowed him two hundred Aspers a day for his Diet, which is tenne shillings sterling, and a servant to waite vpon him.

The Bashaw was glad to receiue this proffer, and promised him more then he Demanded: that he should haue a good house, and a faire garden; that he should haue two hundred Aspers a day allowed him, and two servants, at his choyce, either men or women to attend vpon him: and that for his money he should haue good meate, & wine, because (quoth the Bashaw) I wil haue you contented.

Though Sir Thomas was glad of this proffer, yet was there an occasion ministred very soone after to dislike it: for the next day the English Embassadour wrote vnto him that hee was as sorry for his error, as for his imprisonment, and that hee intangled himselfe into an intricate labyrinth; out of the which, he could not winde himselfe, without payment of the money. He therefore aduised him, to reuoke his promise, and by no meanes to accept the Bashawes proffer: for if he did, he was either tied to
his

his Trauailes.

his worde, or his life to the Turkes disposing: and to comfort him withall, hee told him that within tenne daies hee would procure his release, get him home to his owne house, and become his Baile.

Whereupon Sir Thomas trusting the Embassadours promise, refused the Bashawes proffer, and so was carried backe into his olde prison, where with great miserie and distresse, hee lay long after.

About Michaelmas after, this Visior Bashawe his great Aduersarie was hangd, according to the Iewes Prophecie, which gaue him cause to entertaine a newe hope of his Deliuerie: for presently vpon the death of the Bashawe, hee wrote againe to the Embassadour, requesting him that now he would remember him, or neuer, for now was the time, if it pleased him to extend his credit in the Court, to procure his Release, his Aduersarie beeing dead, and no barre in the way to hinder it: and this hee did with the greater instance importune, because (quoth hee) I am not able to holde out long, hauing endured so many grieuous, and strange afflictions: and being so much weakened with the tedious and miserable indurance of the same.

Howbeit, the Embassadour returned him

Sir Thomas Sherley

this discomfortable answer, That hee could doe nothing, till there were a newe Visior Bashaw ordained in his place, and then he would doe what he could for him.

It was tenn daies before there was a new one made: As soone as hee was installed, the Embassadour (as Sir Thomas was informed) dealt with him for his libertie: but to no purpose, for the Bashaw answered him, that it lay not in his power to doe him any good, for that hee was a prisoner belonging to the great Turke, and therefore could not bee delivered without his consent. Whereupon the Embassadour presented a petition to the great Turke in his behalfe, who presently gaue commandement hee should bee enlarged the day following, which was Thursday: and vndoubtedly, had the Embassadour not slackted this matter, but presently laied hold vpon the Turkes command, it had bene an easie matter to haue set him at libertie that night. But whether it was the too much confidence that hee had in the Turkes variable and vncertaine humour, or that other businesse and intendements of his owne carried his thoughts other waies: or that it was so ordained, that Sir Thomas his miseries should not yet haue ende, I cannot tell, but the matter of his release was lingred, till
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his Trauailes.

the Sunday following. At which time, vpon
new aduertisements the commandement of
his libertie was reuerled, and hee retained stil
in prison, loaden with moze cares, and
lesse hope then euer he
had.

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The

Sir Thomas Sherley

The maner of Sir Thomas Sher-
ley his deliuey, by the benefit of the
King of Englands princely and
gracious letters to the
Turke.

The Marchant after a long, & dangerous
voyage, hauing recouered with safetie the
Hauen of his desire, though vtterly lost the fruit
of all his labours, recounts with pleasure the
perils past, leauing a glad memorizall to be told
in after times by his posteritie: for Contraria
contrariis magis elucescunt, Contrary is best
knowne by his contrary: we should neuer know
the excellencie of rest, but by labour; nor of plen-
tie but by want; nor of safety but by danger; nor
of libertie, but by restraint. And I doubt not
also but Sir Thomas, together with the plea-
sure that he now conceiues in the remembrance
of his forepassed miseries, doth not forget in his
daily prayers the sacrifice of praise and thank-
giuing, vnto that diuine power that preserved
him so wonderfully in all his troubles, and de-
liuered him so happily, euen from the very gate,
and gulfe of death and danger. But to returne
to Turkie, for wee haue not yet brought him to
England.

his Trauailes.

England. Within a fortnight after the countermaund of his deliuey, the great Turke died, leauing his sonne, (a boy of some 14. yeares) to succeed him: Sir Thomas in this new world, retaines a new hope of his deliuey, and not slack- ing to lay hold of any occasion, writes againe to the Embassadour, requesting him with much importunitie, that it would please him to take the opportunitie of this time for his release, for that he had a hope, the yong King whose mind was flexible, might easily bee wrought to deale graciously with him. Howbeit the Embassa- dour sent him word, that they boy King could do him no good, he being by reason of his youth vnder gouernment and protection: till either the Admirall came, who was then vpon the con- fines of Turkie; or the Protector, who was shortly to returne out of Egypt. At the arriuall of either of them (whosoever was first) he pro- tected he would sollicite him in his behalfe, and doubt not but hee should soone worke the meanes of his deliuey; in the meane time hee willed him to comfort himselfe, for he would not pretermitt any occasion proffered to doe him good Sir Thomas lingered on this hope, and bare out the brunt of many a cold and bitter houre, vntill the first of December, at what time the Admirall was returned: who being impor- tuned by the Embassadoz; answere was made, that

Sir Thomas Sherley

that hee would not deale with the Prisoner, till the coming of the Protector. Not long after the Protector returned, whome the Embassador belike finding untractable, soone gaue o-uer his suite.

The first day the Protector late in Judgement, was Christmas day; before whome Sir Thomas was sent for to appeare, & this day also the Embassadour had no Interpreter there. The Visior Bashaw hauing called him before him, aske him why hee was committed to prison: Sir Thomas answered boldly, that his fortune, and the mistaking of his attempt and enterprize in the Island was first the cause of his restraint, but the malice and ill opinion that Hashan Bashaw conceiued against him, without cause, had held him so long a poore and miserable prisoner: Honorably desiring the Protector, that sith there was nothing questionable that might touch his life, except the enforce't power, and extent of authoritie; and that if any fault were committed, his punishment was greater then the crime: That it would please him now at last to giue him his liberty. But here was no such grace seated in the Protector's heart, for without any reply, proceffe, or order of law, he gaue a present, and peremptory command, That hee with his two men should bee hang'd. It booted him not to aske why; but hauing prepared his mind before to such an horroz,

his Trauailes.

horroz, and liuing long in a continuall expectance thereof, hee yeelded himfelfe willingly thereunto, for he knew wel that nought but his death would fatisfie the doome. Whereupon was fir Thomas & his two men bound all together, and lead presently away towards the place of execution: what could he wifh in fuch a cafe (befides his diuine meditations) but that his mind & thoughts might fuddainly bee transported into England, to execute his tongues office, (that is) to commend his humble dutie to his father, and his kind remembrance to his friends and allyes; to let them vnderftand the miferies of his imprisonment, and the vildnes of his death, occafioned by the trecherie and cowardice of his owne men: from thence he might wifh them fuddenly posted to Spaine and Perfia, that his honorable brethren might vnderftand the manner of his life and death, that in their hostile employments againft the Turkes, they might bee fufficiently reuenged of his death. But God did fuddainly poffeffe the heart of one of the Interpreters to the Venetian Embaffador with a Chriftian pittie, & regard of his eftate, who fuddenly repaired (for otherwife that had bin too late) to the Protector, befeeching him that hee would not in his furie take away the life of fo gallant a gentleman, vpon bare fufmifes that if he held him worthily a prifoner,

If

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Sir Thomas Sherley

(and that but supposed) being no greater, it might please him rather to take his ransome, then his life. At the first the Protector was very obstinate, being importuned, and having a hope of the gaine of 40. thousand Chickenos, (which were proffered) made him a little to relent: and so hee commanded to stay his Execution. Thus Sir Thomas brought from the place of Death, and presently carryed to another place little better, it being a prison called the seue Towers, where he was put into a miserable darke Dungeon, and extreame cold. There he continued till one of the clocke in the afternoone the next day; at which time the Embassadoz having vnderstood of the misery of that place, sent one of hismen to the Gaoler to intreat him, that hee might bee remoued to some better place: whereupon hee was had out of the Dungeon, and put together with his two men, into a little shed, but two yardes square, built against a wall; having neither cloathes, bed, fire, nor any good meat. In this state hee continued foureteene dayes, in extreame cold, weather, of frost and snow: during which time, one of his men perished, and died euen of very cold: and he himselfe was so benumbed in all his limbes, as he feared he should neuer againe haue the vse of them. In this poore estate hee continued till the beginning of Aprill, 1604, at which

his Trauailes.

which time there were Letters sent from the Kings Maiestie to the great Turke, and money from his Father; for before that time, hee had receiued no newes out of England: But whether by negligence, or some ill accident, the letters were lost; Notwithstanding, by reason of his money, he was admitted to buy a Chamber, and to hire a Scruant to attend vpon him, being stil a prisoner, and hauing a watchful guard about him. Thus he continued till the Christmas following; In which time his Father hauing vnderstanding of his great miserie sustained, together with the losse of his Maiesties former Letters, and his Sonnes present case (as it stood) became againe an humble suiter to the King in his Sonnes behalfe, and eftsoones obtained his Maiesties gracious letters to the great Turke for his Deliuery: howbeit those letters did not worke his release, for hee was still continued in prison: But by meanes of them he had no torture, nor torment inflicted vpon him, as before, but continued a prisoner till the middle of Nouember. 1605. At which time his Maiesty of his Princely grace and fauour, directed new Letters to the Turke, of greater force then before: by vertue of which, and God assisting) he was deliuered, vpon Friday, the sixt of December, in the yeare aforesaid: which was in this manner. The Protector Bashaw that

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Day

Sir Thomas Sherley

Day came in person to the prison, and causing him to be brought forth; Delivered him, together with his man, into the hands of the Lord Embassadoz with these wordes, Hee is your Prisoner till the morning. Thus being delivered, but not absolutely freed, the Lord Embassadoz received him, promising to send him the next morning to the Duana, which is the name they give to their principall Court: because the Bashaw told him the Emperour held him to be his lawfull prisoner, & that he had forfeited his life unto him. Howbeit to gratifie the Ma. of England, hee was pleased to give him as a present to his King, and therefore hee should be delivered to his Ma. officers in open Court.

The next day following, being Saturday, he was brought into the Duana, there was no great doubt or question made of his delivery, onely the Testados (who is, as we learne him, the L. Treasurer) cast forth a word about the Kings Letters, advising the Bashaw to consider what he did, in the delivery of him, for that hee seemed to be a great man.

The Cadiliscar, (that is as it were the chiefe Judge in deciding mens causes) answered, hee knew that well enough, and it was so generall understood, for so great Kings, (quoth he) as is the Maiestie of England, vse not to write for meane men; and that their Emperour had freely
ly

his Trauailes.

ly giuen him to the King of great Britaine, and therefore willed him to holde his peace: but his man ran a dangerous fortune that day, for diuers great men of the court stood much against him, affirming the Bashaw had no reason to deliuer him, because he was neither mentioned in his Maiesties Letters, nor in the Emperours graunt. But the Bashaw hauing vnder hand the promise of a great summe of money, after a speech made, and some sollemnitie vsed, deliuered both Hobbeitt, the Monday following, being the 16. of December, remembryng himselfe, began to finde his error, and to bee afraid that hee had runne into danger for releasing of his man, and thereupon presently sent to the Lord Embassadour, that hee would send both Sir Thomas & his man to him againe. The L. Embassadour went to the Bashaw himselfe, refusing to send either of them backe, and with much adoe perswaded the Bashaw, for though he found no danger in Sir Thomas, yet hee feared much the Bashaw had a purpose to stay his man: and Sir Thomas was very loath to haue his man returned againe to his miserable kennell. The Tutke is very strickt and precise in punishing faults in his Officers, for that very Euening the Bashaw was deprived of his place, for no other cause, but deliuering of his man without Commission.

Sir Thomas Sherley

Thus ended the tedious trouble and miserie of Sir Thomas Sherley in his imprisonment, which beginning in the Island where he was first taken, the 15. of Ianuarie, in the yeare 1602. was afterwards continued in Nigro Ponte, and at last ended in Constantinople vpon a Friday the 6. of December, 1605. So that the whole time of his imprisonment was 3. yeares, sauing a fewe daies. And here is to bee noted what a stampe and impression of duty and regard the countenance of a Kings Letter makes in the hearts of subiects, though in places farre remote. For the Embassadour that before that time did but faintly assist him in all his attempts and intreaties, and was many times afraid to speake in his behalfe, and often refused to trouble himselfe in this businesse; vpon the receit of his Maiesties Letters, stood so stoutly by him, that he flatly refused to send Sir Thomas or his man backe, notwithstanding the strickt command of the Visior Bashaw, who in his place was a man of principall authoritie in the countrey. Sir Thomas staid in Constantinople (a free man) from the time of his deliuerie, which was the 6. of December, vntill the 15. of Februarie following, 1605. During which time, hee tooke pleasure to solace himselfe there, where before he had endured so much sorow and miserie, taking a view and suruey of the seat, and situation

on

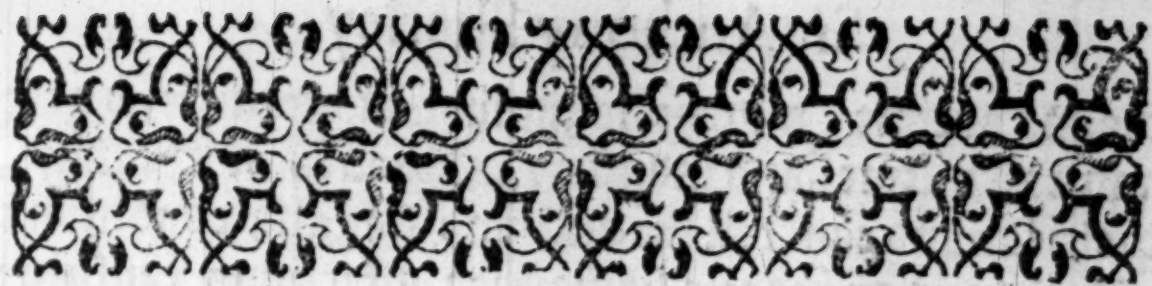
his Trauailes.

on of the Citie, obseruing their lawes, customs,
and ceremonies, beholding their Courts, Sy-
nagogues, and Temples, with other things
not vnworthy a strangers obseruation. And
vpon the 15. of February hee departed from Con-
stantinople in a Ragousian Ship, called the Ma-
ria de la Rosaria, and landed at Callipoly the 19. of
the same moneth, from thence to Naples, and so at
last to England: where beeing ioyfully receiued
of his father, and his friends, hee
now liues by the benefit of his
Majesties fauour,

FINIS.

and Government, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C. 20250.

1992



SIR ANTHONY
Sherley his Aduentures, and Voy-
age into Persia.



Ankind doeth vniustly, and without cause complaine of the state and condition of his life, for that it is fraile, subiect to infirmities, of a short continuance, and gouerned rather by Fortune, then by Vertue. But if we shall consider what excellent sparks of ornament the re are yet left in Mans nature, notwithstanding the soyle of some, which by the corruption of Adam, is vniuersally contracted vnto all: and that we would but descend into our mindes, to see what matter of worth there is, or might be lodged there, both for the life, Actiue, and Contemplatiue: we should not find Mankinde so wholly depraued in his degenerate nature: but that we may obserue some signes and tokens yet left in him, of the notable light and resplendant beautie of his first creation, which by the two principall parts whereen the mind consisteth, viz. Vnderstanding and Will, and the faculties belonging vnto them, may easily be made manifest, what notable memorials both of their studies, and trauels, haue bene recorded to the world, and worthy to bee continued to all ages, untill
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Sir Anthony Sherley

the end of time, and the beginning of eternitie, by the naturall instinct, and industrious labours of the mind, to checke and controll the dull and sluggish conditions of such men, as in their home-bred affections consume their time in base humors, and the delights of idle pleasure. And when I thinke vpon the circumstance of the subject I am to intreat of, I am drawne into an admiration, that Sir Anthony Sherley, hauing so slender beginnings, should neuerthelesse continue that state, consistence, and reckoning, as hee hath done euer since his departure out of England, euen in the Courts of the greatest Princes, in, and out of Christendome: so farre exceeding Stukeley, that I am afraid to bee taxed of an impartiall, and rash iudgement, but to intimate a comparison between them, there being so great difference, both in the manner of their trauels, the nature of their imployments, and the ende of their intendements. The one hauing his desire vpon a luxurious, and libidinous life: The other hauing principally before him, the prospect of honour: which, not in treacherous designs (as Stukeley attempted in the behalfe of the Pope, against his Countrey) he hath impaired, or crazed: But contrariwise hath so enlarged, and enhaused the same, that his fame and renowne is knowne, and made glorious to the world, by his honorable plots and imployments, against the enemy of Christendome: which, according to the instructions I haue receiued, I will briefly relate vnto you.

After Sir Anthony his departure out of England, he landed in a short time at Vlishing, where beeing honorably entertained, & feasted by the Lord Sidney, Lord Gouvernor of the Garrison, hee held on his iourney towards the Hague, as well to visit his Excellencie, as to receiue

his Trauailes.

receiue his passe for his better conuoy through the Countrey. From thence he past along by many parts of Germanie, as Franckford, Noremberge, and so to Augusta, and from thence passed the Alpes, and within 10. dayes after came to Venice, hauing a purpose from thence, to take his course to Ferrara, in aydance of the Duke against the Pope. But the matter being befoze compounded, and agreed betwene them, that iourney was stayed.

He continued for the space of 10 weekes in Venice, where the Duke gaue him Princely entertainment, sending a mightie and Courtly banquet vnto him, of all sorts, of Italian delicacies: but being soone tyzed with the pleasures of Venice, in May following, hauing with others compounded for one Italian shippe, in one and twentie dayes he landed in an Island called Zanc. In which time hee was much distressed for want of victuals, certaine Italians being in the shippe, vsing them vnkindly, of whome they could not get any for loue or money. Howbeit some Persians that were likewise in the shippe, releued them, and did very kindly supplie their wants. There fell also a iarre betwene the English, and the Italians, about the baffeling of one of their Countrey, for wordes of Contumely, spoken against the late Quenes Maiestie, which in the end was pacified to the disgrace of the Italians, and the honour of the English. At Zanc he stayed 10. dayes, & was driven to take Sea in a little old open boate, in which he passed with danger into the Isle of Candie, where he stayed 12. dayes, and was honourably intreated of the Gouernour of that Isle, it being vnder the Venetia State. From thence he passed into the Isle of Ciprus, which is part of the Turkes Dominions: Here the Italians that

Sir Anthony Sherley

before had iarmed with them in the shippe (being landed before them in the Island, and bearing in mind their old grudge) had so incensed the Inhabitants of Ciprus against Sir Anthony, and his company, by telling them that they were Pirates, and Rovers, wayting onely for prey and spoyle: that Sir Anthony and his company were no sooner laded, but they were stayed by the Turkes, and threatned to be sent prisoners to Constantinople, but this storme was with a little money soone ouerblowne.

From Ciprus hee purposed to passe into the holy Land, and had hyred a little boate of some terne tunne for that passage, but contrary windes drove him upon Trypoly, passing the famous riuer of Orontes, where they were driven to endure many villanies, and approbrious speeches by the Turkes that dwelt upon the borders of that Riuer. From hence he sent to Antioch, to hire certaine Janissaries to safeconduit him to Aleppo, being 6. dayes iourney. At Aleppo he was much honoured, and respected by the English Consull, and other Marchants there resident. Sir Anthony stayed at Aleppo 6. weekes, after which, hauing receiued the Bashawspasse, (which is gouernour of that place) together with the Consuls, and Viceconsuls for their safeconduit, through the Turkes Countrey, hee prosecuted his iourne through the heart of Turkie, which he found to bee much vnsufferable for the strength and populousnes, to the report and opinion that the world conceiues of it. From Aleppo he came to a towne called Birrah, by which runnes the famous riuer of Euphrates, that parteth the two Countreies of Mesopotamia, and Syria: From hence after 7. or 8. dayes tarriance, hee sailed in the company of certaine Turkish Marchants

his Trauailes.

chants along Euphrates, by the space of 2. or 3. & twentie dayes, and were stayed by the King of Arabs, (his Court and abiding being at that time vpon the Riuer side in Tents) Before whome, Sir Anthony and his company being brought (after they had kist his hands) he demanded what they were: Answer being made they were English Marchants, and come to trafficke in those parts: the King was very desirous to see their Marchandize, which they not daring to contradict; hee borrowed without any specialtie, thirtie yardes of the richest cloth of siluer, to be payed, ad Calendas Græcas. From thence hee iournied to Babylon, where, by the Bashaw, all his goodes were stayd, and arrested to bee sold at his rate: & they were constrayned to take halfe that they were worth for payment. Hee also extorted a great deale of plate from Sir Anthony, made of pure Emerald, which hee pretended to send as a present to the Persian King. Having stayed a moneth or more in Babylon, hee receiued Letters from Aleppo, wherein hee was councelled to make what hast hee could from thence, for that their were letters shortly to come to Babylon, by which the Bashaw had a strickt commaund to make stay of him, and all his company: whereupon Sir Anthony made what hast hee could out of Babylon, being both wearie of his entertainment there, & thoroughly weakned with this newes, and so passed through the waste Countrey of the Medes, in company of a Carauan, which is a great many Camels together, and men to driue them not much vnlike to our English Carriars. Within fixe dayes after they entred the Confines of Persia.

Sir Anthony Sherley

Of Sir *Anthony Sherleys* entertainment in *Persia*, and of his imployments to many Christian Princes, to ioyne in League against the *Turke*.

TO set downe the whole proces of Sir Anthony his voyages and trauels, both by Sea, and Land, with his variable fortunes in them, from the time of his departure out of England, till his comming into Persia, and the manner of his receiuing, and vsage in seuerall Courts of many forraine Princes, were a Subject of it selfe, fit for a large volume, which happely my selfe or some other more worthy (vpon better intelligence of the occurrents thereof) may hereafter publish to the world, as a matter worthy of memoriall. I will now relate his comming into Persia, his honorable entertainment there, and high imployments in those partes, according to the notes & instructions I haue receiued.

Sir Anthony after his long and wearie iourneis, at last entered y^e King of Persia his Countrey, hauing his brother Robert Sherly in his company, who still continued with him in all his trauels, a kind and naturall partaker of all his fortunes. He found his entertainment good, the climate healthfull, the soyle fruitfull; and full of pleasure; the people ciuill, and very gentle; farre differing from the nature of the Turkes, whose Countrey hee had already passed: Insomuch that hee wondred with himselfe, that being so little difference (as there is) betweene them in climate, there should be so great diuersitie in condition. The borderers vnderstanding that his comming was to their King, attended

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tended him with the more regard, and obseruance, and still as he pass, sent post befoze to the principall Officers of their townes, and citties, to giue notice of his coming, where he wanted not any thing that was worthy of acceptance, both for himselfe, and his traine. When he came neere Casbin (their Capital city in those parts) he sent word to the principall Gouernor, to giue him to vnderstand what he was, and that hee was come to see the King, hearing of his worth. Whereupon the Gouernour prepared one of the Kings horses for him, richly furnished, and appointed many gentlemen of the best reckoning to entertaine him. But Sir Anthony not desirous of any solemne entertainment, beeing in his travelling apparell, (his carriage yet behinde) and vnfurnished of shewe, stole by night at unawares into the citie. Howbeit the Gouernor, the next morning, accompanied with diuers of the chiefe Gentlemen of the Kings house, with certaine Officers also of the Citie, came to his lodging, where after many Courtly salutations, according to the custome of the Countrey, hee told him, he was welcom, and that his presence would be very gracious, and acceptable to the King: in whose absence, hee should not want those things, which either his owne worth deserued, or the citie could afford, for his pleasure, or prouision: and that hee would speedily direct Posts vnto the King (who was then in Person in the warres of the Tartarians, his borderers) to informe his Maiestie of his coming: and that in the meane time he would rest, and solace himselfe in the Citie. Sir Anthony gaue him thanks, and after some complement between them, they parted for the time each from other.

The next day, a post was dispatched to the King to giue him notice, that a Christian, a man of some account
and

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and reckoning, very well accompanied, vnderstanding of his great fame and power, was come from farre to see him, and to doe him honour.

The King sent word backe, that he should be well intreated, vntill his owne returne. In which meane time, the Gouernor of the citie, and the Kings Steward, did many times feast Sir Anthony, & his company, bringing them to the Kings Palace gate, to doe that homage that all Strangers vse to doe: viz. To kisse the entrance of his Palace 3. times.

Not many daies after, the King made his returne towards Casbin, and approaching neere vnto the citie, sent to the Gouernor, giuing him commandement, that hee should furnish Sir Anthony & his company with horses, the next day to meete him on his way, beeing then not farre from the cittie. Which beeing performed accordingly, Sir Anthony set forward towards the King, in this manner.

His whole company past not the number of xxvi. their apparell beeing rich, and differing from the Persians, made a faire and delightfull shewe: Sir Anthony himselfe in cloath of gold, and his brother Robert in cloth of siluer, both their vpper and vnder coates: some Gentlemen of his traine, hauing their vpper coats of cloth of siluer, their nether coates of silke. The chiefe of his seruants in silke vnder coats, the vpper crimson velvet: the rest in a faire kind of stufte, all their vpper coats beeing watched Damaske. The King came forward, in princely and triumphant manner, in hono^r of a late obtained victory, against the Tartars: hauing a thousand of their heads aduanced vpon Pikes, and carried before him, according to the custome of the countrey.

Sir Anthony beeing brought in presence of the King,
dismount.

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dismounted his horse, observing the manner of the countrey, and coming towards the King, bowed downe his body, to kisse his foote: which the King perceiuing, did preuent, for in an vnusuall manner he suddainly put his hand betweene his mouth, and his foote, and so in a princely fauour gaue him his hand to kisse. The rest of his company, according to the custome, performed that dutie.

The King hauing welcomed Sir Anthony, caused him againe to be mounted, and so holding their way towards the city, Sir Anthony riding next vnto the King: many signes and tokens of fauour and acceptaunce were all the way shewed vnto him.

Hauing entered the citie, and the state and solemnity of the triumph beeing that time to be performed, according to the custome, in honour of the late successfull victorie, the King commaunded one of his greatest men to accompany Sir Anthony, and to conuey him and his company to the principall place of the city, there to behold the solempne manner of the triumph. Which done, and the King repaired to his Palace, he caused Sir Anthony to bee brought before him: who beeing by the Kings appointment, and his brother placed neere vnto him, sitting vpon his Throne, where he discoursed vnto the Sophi of Persia, his countrey, the state, power, & Maiestie of his Prince, the religion, and conditions of the people, the manner of gouernment, with the nature and discipline of their warres: then he descended to particularize the cause, and the seuerall occurrents of his Trauels: Lastly, he declared the speciall matter and occasion that drew him into Persia: namely the fame and renowne that he heard of his Actes and Gouernment, and the inueterate hatred hee bare vnto the Turkes.

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The King was highly pleased with his discourse, and at this while hauing well obserued his speech, gesture, and countenance, hee held him in his conceipt to bee of very honourable reckoning, which after Princely thanks giuen, and many graces and fauours showane, hee made manifest: for he tooke Sir Anthony by the hand, & leade him into other inward Chambers, where beeing that night royally feasted, hee was after Supper by many principall Gentlemen of the Court, conuayed and attended to his lodging, which in a farre more sumptuous manner then before, was newly provided for him. Not many daies after, the Persian King sent him a rich and costly present by his Steward, to demonstrate his loue, and the account and estimation he had of him.

Of

his Trauailes.

Of the Manners, Conditions, and Customs of the Persians.

Our English nation within these few yeares, by reason of their trauels (wherein I suppose they are at this day second to no countrey) haue such knowledge, and experience of all people, of their customs and conditions, that it is an easie matter to controll a writer, that discourseth only vppon report, except he be truly and directly instructed, but so farre as I haue read & heard by the testimony of such persons as knowe somewhat, (& haue little cause to say more then they know) I will be bolde, for the better vnderstanding of those that are ignorant, in some sort, to relate the Manners & Conditions of the Persians, as not impertinent to this present purpose.

For their deuotion, it is much after the Turkish ceremonies, their Priests somewhat differing in their Orders, and habit, their Temples and religious places, much after their building and fashion. The Persian praieth to Mahomet, and Mortus Ally, The Turkes both to them, and three others, that were Mahomets seruants: against which three, the Persian still inueighs, and is an enemye.

Their conceit of Christ, is, that hee was a great Prophet, a most holy and religious man, beloued of God, & mighty both in deed and word, but no way to bee compared to Mahomet, for Mahomet (say they) was that most excellent and final Prophet, through whose grace, vertue, and power, all things concerning the Resurrection, and saluation, are made full and perfect.

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Further being onely governed by Naturall and Carnal knowledge, and wanting the illumination of Gods heavenly and powerfull Spirit to lighten the vnderstanding part of the Soule, with the inward apprehension of the excellent misteries of faith, and mans redemption, they affirme, that because God had neuer no wife, nor neuer knew woman, it was therefore impossible that Christ could be his sonne: So hard a matter it is for naturall reason to comprehend the misteries of Faith. And therefore as Pallengenius saith in his Zodiacke:

Succumbat ratio fidei, et Captiua quiescat.

But to leaue their religion to themselves, and their conuersion to his diuine power that hath their hearts in his disposing, let vs speake a little of the commodities that their Country affords. They haue great plentie of silkes of all colours, great store of spices, drugs, pearles, and pretious stones, Carpets they make of diuers kindes, in which workes they are excellent. Their principal marchandise among themselves, is, to buy and sell men and women in their markets, They are a people for the most part vnlearned, ignorant in all kind of liberall Sciences, yet are they good warriours, pollicicke and valiant, obseruing order, and discipline, they haue heretofore beene held a people fierce and vnciuill, little better then the Turkes; But of late they are growne very courteous, and respectiue vnto strangers, by whose conuersation they haue much bettered their manners & conditions. Certaine Townes and Prouinces, belonging to the Persian, bordering vpon the Turkes, were lost by this kings predecessors, which

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Which he hopeth to recouer, being now better able then
euer they were, or he himselfe hath beene in times past,
for he hath lately taken in certaine other Townes, bp:
on the frontiers of the Turke, that will much aduan-
tage him, whensoever he begins to warre. For the vn-
dertaking whereof, Sir Anthony ceased not, during the
time he lay in the Cittie, by all importune meanes, and
forcible reasons, to animate and incense the Persian:
alleaging how easie a matter it were for him, by his
meanes, being a Christian, to ioyne many of the Chri-
stian Princes, his borderers, in League and friendship
with him, & draw them to the assistance of these wars,
both with supplies in his owne Countrey, and also
with powerfull inuasions in many other places of the
Turkes dominions, farre remote: that hee being thus
driven to sunder his forces into many partes, his armie
should bee the weaker against Persia, & hee himselfe be-
ing the head of this League and combination, would
be the surer guarded. He further alleaged how honou-
rable, and easie it would be for him not onely to recouer
those his Townes and Prouinces, which now the
Turke holds in his possession: But be also able in short
time to winne vpon him euen in his owne Countrey,
and that no time could bee fitter then now, for that of
late hauing obtained a great victorie against the Tartars
hee had no cause to feare them, they being so weakened
with their ouerthrowe, that it was an easie matter for
his garrisons being manned, to keepe them from all in-
cursions, or other Acts of hostilitie.

The Persian being tickled with this deuise, and pro-
iect of Sir Anthonies, set the Lordes a worke in coun-
cell and consultation of this ouerture, whilst he himself
in wordes and opinion gaue his approbation, hauing
now

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now nothing in his conceipt, and phantasie, but plots, draughts, and stratagems, concerning this warre, and there was not a day past over his head, but hee would send for Sir Anthony and his brother, to conferre with him about these matters, sometimes at midnight into his bedde chamber: at last the King and his Councell fully concluded and resolved to further these designs, and negotiations in what they might, and by a speciall direction from the King, and a generall consent of all, Sir Anthony was made choise of, as a man most fit for these employments: not onely for that he was a Christian, and so might he rather induce the friends of his religion, to the vndertaking of this worthe enterprize; but also that he had such an assured trust, & confidence in his wisdom, and resolution, that hee thought nothing could miscarry wherein he was imployed. So the managing of that was committed to Sir Anthony, and a great man of Persia appointed to accompany him; but the whole burthen of that employmentt; to bee vpon Sir Anthony, who vndertooke it.

This concluded, they resolved to depart, and to take their iourney from the Persian Court, to some conuenient place, where they might bee imbarcked to passe the Caspian Seas: for their intent was first to the Emperour of Russia, and so forward to other Princes. To shew how he was entertained in the severall Courts of such Christian Princes, as hee had to deale withall in those affaires, is needles, for it may bee imagined, his entertainment to bee so great and honorable, as befitted the State of such worthy imployment. All things sorted to his desire, & expectation, but that this crosse fell by the way, namely a iarre betweene Sir Anthony and the Persian, that accompanied him, who strived
for

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for the first place of that Embassage, albeit the dispose thereof was wholly committed to the order and discretion of Sir Anthony: But his high Spirit not borne to breake such indignitie, did so thwart the Persian in his pride, as that he followed his daring presumption euen to his deepe disgrace.

Of the Manners and Fashions of the *Turkes*.

There are two sorts of *Turkes*: the natural *Turke*, and the Renegado.

The Naturall *Turke* hath his originall in Scithia, not farre from the Caspian Seas, and they are, & haue beene euer the most inhumane of all other Barbarians. Their manner of liuing is for the most part vnciuill, and vitious. For their vices, they are all Pagans, and Infidels, Sodomites, and Liars. They are a very scornfull people, and their pride is so great, as it is not possible to be described. Next that, followeth their cruelty; in which their Kings exceed, Nero, Calligula, or any other Tyrant whatsoeuer. They take pleasure in bloodie delights, and to see men put to death: For their breach of promise, they hold it an high, and commendable vertue: for they say, if a man speake what hee thinketh, his purposes will be preuented.

Touching their Justice, that is the most ordinary Marchandize, that is bought and sold amongst them. For first the great *Turke* selleth all his offices, and governments to such Bashaws as will giue most for them: And the chiefe Visior Bashaw sitteth euen in Iudgement: If any other Bashaw offer no little more
then

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then he giueth for his place, the Tyrant will presently send, and cut off his head without any further circumstance. So did he to Mustapha Bashaw, the last of December 1604. and to Hashan Bashaw in September 1605.

Their Renegadoes are for the most part Roagues, and the skum of the people, which being villaines and Atheists, unable to liue in Christendome, are fled to the Turkes for succour, and releefe. And of these are most of the Bashawes made. Their auncient respect is now quite lost, and weakened, because the arrogance of this King, and the dissolute negligence of his three Predecessors, Selim, Amureth, and Mahomet, haue caused the Turkes to loose the awfull regard, which they vsed to beare their King in former times. His chiefest forces by land consist of Ianizaries: these Ianizaries are all made of the sonnes of Christians, that are taken from their Parents, when they are very young, and are called Tribute children. They are at the first diuided into two sorts, when they are first brought to Constantinople, & Adrianople: for in these parts, they are brought up. The one sort, the Turkes call Hitch Oglandes: of them are made the Sphayes. These are horsemen, and haue fifteen Aspers a day, he that hath most: but many of them but twelue. The other are called Iam Oglandes, of these are made the Ianizaries: no Ianizarie hath aboue nine Aspers a day: many of them but five. The manner of the fights the Turkes vse, are strange, and altogether vn-souldierlike, for they are all vnarmed, and the horsemen haue for weapons, a Launce de gay, a bowe and arrows, and a Semitary, which is their best weapon. They weare no armor, nor euer fight in ranke, or troope, but disperse themselues, and come to fight more like men that

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hat would play at iogo de taro , or iogo de caro , then Souldiers. Of the foote: the Ianifaries doe vse a certain peece, as long as a Musket, and the hight of a Calliner, which makes it carrie farre: they haue very good Match there, but no good powder, but what they haue got from ouerthrowne Christians , or els brought them out of England. The other sort carrie halfe Pikes , or short axes, and their bodie vnarmed.

The Turkes are beyond all measure, a most insolent, superbois, and insulting people , euer prest to offer outrage to any Christian, if he bee not well guarded with Ianifaries. They sit at meat, as Tailors vpon their stalls, crosse legged , and their meat serued them vpon the ground, passing the day for the most part in banquetting, and carousing. They will not permit a Christian to come within their Churches , for they hold their prophane and irreligious Sanctuaries defiled thereby. They haue no vse of belles, but some Priest three times in the day mounts to the top of their Church, and with a lowd voice cries out, & inuocates Mahomet to come in haste, for they haue long expected his second coming.

They that haue passed through the heart of the Turks Countrey, report the strength thereof to be very small, & that if the Christian Princes knew as much as they do, that in their Trauels with all circumspection obserued it, doubtlesse they would with no great difficultie utterly suppress him, or at the least, so put him to the worse, that they would constrain him to embrace the Christian faith, and rest at their deuotion: or else remooue his seat from the holy land, and parts adiacent. To giue a taste how probable this is, they alleadge that in all Palestine, and Syria , there are but one thousand and five

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hundredth Janifaries, that guard the cities of Aleppo, Damascus, Antioch, and Ierusalem : as for Grand-cagro they are not able to stirre, for diuers Arabs that lie in the hills betwixt Ierusalem and it : Betweene whom, and those Turkes of Grand-cagro, there is a deadly enmity. As for Babylon and Balsera, they haue likewise continuall warres with those Arabs of Arabia Foelix. Besides, there are a great number of Christians borne, and bred in those parts, which would most willingly be assisting for their liberties.

Sir Anthony his receiuing into Prague, by *Rodolphus, Emperour of Germanie.*

Sir Anthony failing of his expectation in Russia, made what haste he could in Germany, but for want of true instructions, we must let slip his occurrents in the way, and with a pace as swift as thought, bring him from Russia to Prague. The Emperour vnderstanding of his coming, (as wheresoeuer he came, his fame went still before him) commanded 13. Coaches to be sent for him, the Persian, and their traine. There came also to meete him, and to doe him honor, at least five thousand men, whereof the most of them were Colonels, Captaines, Lieutenants, and Gentlemen of note and account, together with many of the Nobilitie; and with his traine and attendance hee was brought with sollemne & obseruant state and regard into the citie of Prague: where beeing royally entertained in the Emperours Court, and hauing deliuered the purport and tenor of his Embassie, found al things answerable to his worth and the weight of his affaires. His lodging, together
with

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With the Persian, was prouided in a faire house, not farre from the Court, they were serued all in plate parcel gilt, but in diuers manner, according to the seuerall customs of their Countreys. Hee lay in Prague at least halfe a yeare, in all which time, hee found nothing but Reuels, Feastings, and other pleasures of Court. Whensoever he went abroad, he had allowed him by the Emperours appointment, a faire coach drawne with 6. horses: the Persian had the like, but still Sir Anthony had the chiefest place and regard, which was the onely cause of the often iarres and breaches that was between them: for the Persian beeing haughtie and ambitious, would many times in his pride, and insulting humour, as well openly in wordes, and behauiours, as closely vnder hand with plots and deuises, attempt many things to bring Sir Anthony into disgrace, which still was reuealed, and in the end reuenged, even by his owne Prince, in his owne country, as you shall afterwards heare, to Sir Anthonys hono^r, and the Persians shame and confusion.

But to returne: hauing taken his leaue of the Emperour in all reuerend and solemne manner, he came from thence to Norremberge, where, by his welcom and costly entertainment, the citizens shewed what account & estimation they helde of him: where also, besides many stately banquets, and rich presents, they bare all his charges for foure daies; and at his departure, they presented two cups of gold, the one to Sir Anthony, the other to the Persian. Howbeit the lining of Sir Anthony his cup, was better then the outside, for it was stuff full of gold. Hauing taken his leaue at Norremberge, he came to Augusta, where he was well entertained: from thence to Minikin, where also the Duke of Bauier gaue

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him great entertainment. From Minikin he cam to Insbrooke, where stands the stately house of Austria: from thence to Trent, and so to Rome: in all which places, hee still found his entertainment beyond expectation.

At Rome the Persian and hee fell againe at oddes, about superiortie, where Sir Anthony plainly told him, that he had many times borne with his proud and insolent behaviours, more then stood with his own honor, and naturall condition, onely for the furtherance of the negotiations they had in hand, which since (saith he) you haue done what lies in your power to crosse, obseruing rather your own ambitious humor, then the nature and qualitie of our imployments, I will giue you to vnderstand, that from henceforth I will take a more strickt note, and vse a more peremptory controlement, both of your words, gestures, and actions, and you shall learne to know I am your superiour, and that I doe nothing that becomes me not, both in the worthinesse of mine owne person, and in the vertue and authoritie of my commission. The Persian beeing thus gauled, hauing neither a mind to suffer, nor a heart to reuenge, in a sullen maner departed from Sir Antho. & tooke his iourney towards Persia, plotting and deuising by the way all means he could to article against Sir Anthony, letting nothing slip either from his owne mischieuous conceit, or the false and malicious suggestions and informations of his followers, to bring Sir Anthony into contempt with his King. But as many a man digges a pit for others, and falls into it himselfe: so this unhappy Persian, supposing he had carried the payson of Sir Anthonies disgrace, brought in his heart the bane of his owne undoing: For being come to Court, and hauing deliuered before the Persian King in the presence of Ma. Robert Sherley

his Trauailes.

Sherley the whole proceſſe of their trauels, hee did in a particular manner, and with an enuious and a malicious tongue preferre his ſuborned, and ſuggeſted accuſations againſt Sir Anthony: which Robert Sherley hearing with countenance and wordes, both befitting himſelf and his wronged brother, humbly beſought the King, that there might be an indifferent hearing of this matter, and himſelfe admitted to pleade his brothers cauſe: which being graunted, he did ſo trip & confound the Perſian in his informations, that being found guilty in the breach of his Commiſſion, and that hee had demeaned himſelfe in theſe great affaires with actes and behauiours derogatorie to the honour of his King, and dangerous to the effecting of ſo great a buſineſſe, his accuſations alſo againſt Sir Anthony ſauouring of malice, and not of truth, he was finally downed by the king to haue his hands cut off, and his tongue cut out, in the preſence of Mr. Robert Sherley, who being demaunded what he would haue more done vnto him, in the reuenge of his brothers wrong, he answered that he tooke no delight in his torment; and that which was already done, was more then he was willing, or conſenting to: and that now he would intreat in the behalfe of the miſerable Perſian, ſo that he ſuppoſed there could not bee in his caſe a greater pleaſure done vnto him, the to haue his head follow the fortune of his tongue and hands. Thus ended at one time both the pride and life of this unhappy Perſian.

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Of Sir *Anthony Sherleyes* Voyage and Trauels into Spaine, yvith his enter-tainment there.

MAN in regard of his mind and body, being compared to Heauen and Earth, is said to bee a little world: the one subject to corruption, the other to immortallitie. Gold and silver therefore, which Saint Bernard calleth Terra rubra & alba, are not said to bee the riches of the mind, but vertue is her diuine substance: by the power whereof shee doth extinguish that immoderate fire of sence and appetite, wherewith mans Nature is dangerously inflamed, drawing it to bee governed by the qualified and temperate rule of reason: and in the excellencie of her owne account being caried aloft with her celestially wings (her object being drawn another way) she either beholds not, or doth not esteeme the riches, pleasures, and profits of the world, or whatsoever the base delights and erronious desires of men holds to bee precious. From hence it comes, that having the bodies government and vertue to be her owne guide, she doth so rule and order it in al her projects and intendments, that she suffers it to commit nothing vncomely or vnworthy her direction: but with a mutuall sympathy and agreement they passe the whole progresse of this life, shewing themselves in all their desires and designs, to be religious, temperate, iust, honozable and worthy the image of their Creator. They are not seruitely tyed to any place, or countrey, nor lulled with the delight of idlenesse and home-bred pleasures, but as wel to enrich the intellectuall part with knowledge and experience,

his Trauails.

perience, as also to exercise the body with the practises of labour, and grace the life with vertuous attempts, they seeke out other climates, preferring the honourable drift of their desires before the respect of life, or what soeuer is dearest vnto man.

And thus hauing the assistance of the diuine power, what a memoriall do they leaue behind, worthy to bee recorded to all posteritie. Such was Paulus Aemilius, and Publius Cornelius Scipio, who in their hostile employments and successfull attempts against Perseus and Hanniball, the two objects of their honorable emulations, and the dangerous enemies of their countrey, besides their valours, directions, policies, stratagemes, ordering, and ending of the warres were otherwise: also euen in their victories, and all their ciuile actions so temperate and so vertuously gouerned, that at their returne, men of all Countries repaired to Rome, onely to see them, and honour them, as men exceeding the state of Mortalitie.

And when I compare the time of Sir Anthony Sherleyes departure out of England, together with those great attempts he hath vndertaken & compassed (whereof I cannot discourse at large, being solemnely instructed) I am drawne to wonder, that neyther the desire which euery man naturally hath to his owne Countrey, nor the ioyfull welcomes nor honourable entertaynements that attend him here, can any whit stir his mind, or draw his affections from his purposed intendements against the Turke, as well to shew the Christian respect he beares to his Religion (it being the principall Square and Rule of all his attempts and actions) as also to make good his promise and protestation to the Persian King, still to persist in stirring vp the minds and powers

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powers of the bordering Kings, enemies to the house of Ottoman, & the Turkish Alcoran, that there is a great hope and expectancie in short time to see a sodain darkning and eclipse of that glaring beautie and outstretched bounds of the Turkish Empire.

Let vs therefore attend him a while into Spaine (having already passed Russia and Germany, and other parts) where, being entertayned with all the honour of the Court, and having deliuered his Message, (wherein was included the scope and purport of his coming thither, both in regard therof, and of the honorable League newly made, and likely to be continued betwixt the two famous Kings of England and Spaine) he found his entertaynement doubled, his lodging and provision both for himselfe and his retinue in sumptuous manner prepared. To be brieft, nothing wanting that might eyther satisfie the delights and pleasures of an honorable Stranger, or set forth the State and Maiesty of so great a Prince.

But Sir Anthony not desirous to bury his thoughts in the delights of the Court, nor sleeping in the pleasures of that flourishing Kingdome, had still his minde waking vpon his affaires, holding al time mispent that was not spent in the reuoluing, consulting, and concluding of the businesse he had in hand, that his toyling minde scarce gaue his body rest, so great a desire had he both to redeem his brother, whom he left as pledge with the Persian King, but chiefly to restore Religion to those unhappy conquered Kingdomes by the Turke, where now the holy Churches and sanctified Temples of our Saviour are changed to be the idolatrous places of the blasphemous Synagogue of Mahomet.

He stayed not long in Spaine, before the King installed
him

his Trauailes.

him one of the Knights of the Honourable Order of S. Iago, and created him Captaine of his Galleyes for the warres against the Turkes: So great a liking and loue he seemed to beare as well to his person, as to the State and condition of his affaires, which Sir Anthony at all conuenient times did vrgē and prosecute, pretermittting no occasion that might still stirre vp & enflame the mind of this young King with an honourable desire to vndertake this warre.

As he had thus many honours done vnto him by the King of Spaine, and was well intreated by most of his Nobility, so was he as much crost by some other of that countrey, whō he had freed from captiuitie. For hauing by suit obtained the liberty and ransome of three, who had bin taken prisoners: the said prisoners vpon this enlarged, and Sir Anthony expecting the payment of their ransomes, receiued very good dealing at the handes of two of them: But the other vnthankfull wretch to saue the ransome which he was to pay, ministred a dramme of poyson to him: which wrought so far with him, that it caused both the haire of his head and the nayles of his fingers to fall off; but yet tooke not that diuellish effect that he desired: for in short time he recovered, and God restored him to his former health.

Sir Anthony his expedition into Turkie, vvith his respectiue kindnesse done to an English Marchant at Lisborne.

BUt to returne to Sir Anthony, his expedition into Turkie being thus concluded on, great preparation was made for the warre: Souldiours and Saylers take

th

vp

Sir Anthony Sherley

up in all parts; prouision for armour and artillerie, rigging of ships and gallies, great suite for places of commaund & offices of account, new Colonels, Captaines, and Lieutenants made: In all which, Sir Anthony had the most speciall place of commaund. In fine, his Commission was signed, wherein hee was established Captaine Generall of the Naue, consisting of 200, great ships, besides Gallies, and many other smaller vessels for prouision, and 30. thousand land Souldiers. All things being thus in a readinesse, Sir Anthony repaired to the Court to take his leaue of the King. The King after many great signes & tokens of grace and fauour, tooke from his owne necke a Jewell of great price, with the picture of Philip his father on the one side, and his owne on the other, and deliuered it to Sir Anthony with these wordes: When you looke vpon it, thinke on me. Sir Anthony receiuing it in all humble and thankfull manner, protested, that his life & that should part together.

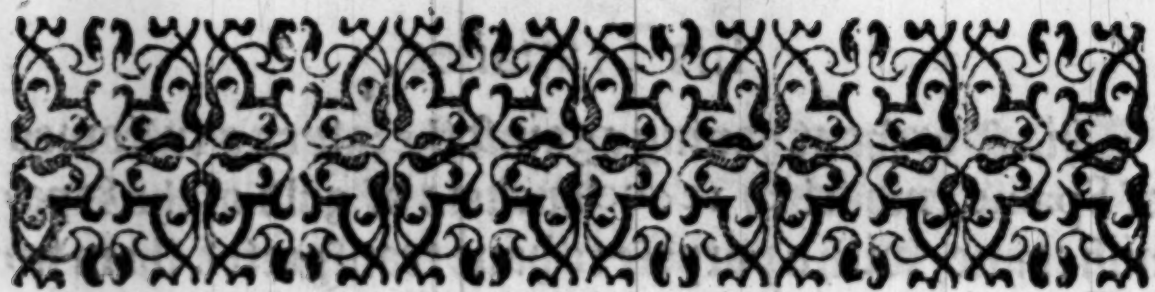
Thus when all solemnities and complements of parting were ended, Sir Anthony made what hast he could to Lisborne, where his Army stayed his coming; and where in a second state of entertainment he found his welcome beyond expectation. But the winde toyning with the necessitie of his affaires (that required expedition) stayed him not long there. Howbeit, before his departure from Lisborne, wee should doe him wrong, unkindly to forget the remembrance of a great benefit and good turne done by him to a certain English Marchant, whose name and credit is well knowne in London: for Sir Anthony had euer a care in al his trauels to relieue such whom he found distressed, and especially his countrey men, as among others, this for instance.

This

his Trauailes.

This Marchant hauing against the lawes & customes of Spaine, embarked 12000 duckets of gold of the Spanish coyne, with a purpose to haue transported them into England: The searcher and other officers for the R. hauing knowledge thereof, seised the whole summe into their owne hands, it being by authority prohibited, and therefore forfeited vnto them by the Lawes of the land. The Marchant being much moued with this vnfortunat and vnerpected chance, it being the principall stocke whereon his state relied, with a heavy heart repaired to Sir Anthony, vnto whom complaining of his miserable estate by this accident, besought his fauor, that it would please him to extend the credite of his place for the recovery of this great summe: which being lost, he knew well would be the vndoing, both of himselfe, his wife & children: protesting, that in lieu thereof, he should command what part of it, it pleased him, and that hee should ever hold himselfe so much bound vnto him, as that he would thence forwards still acknowledge him to be the principall bpholder of his state and fortunes.

Sir Anthony being moued with pity of the Marchants mischance, so charmed the watchfull keepers of this Treasure, that to his great honor & commendation, without impropriating any part thereof to his owne vse, hee soon returned back this great summe into the Marchants possession, who like Iason with his companions did merriely saile homewards with this golden fleece. Shortly after Sir Anthony with all his Navy weighed anker, and with a prosperous gale of winde for ne lost the sight of Spaine & Portugall, and we must now (for want of further intelligence) leaue him vpon the Leuant Seas, to that hopefull happy fortune that attends this honorable Enterprise.



**Of Master Robert Sherleys imploy-
ment in the warres of the Persian against the
Turke, after Sir Anthony his departure: Of his
Victories, and his Marriage with the King
of Persia his cousin Germaine.**



After Robert Sherley after his brothers de-
parture was made Generall, and possessed
the chiefest place in the King of Persia his
warres against the Turke, wherein hee so
valiantly bestirred himselfe, that the Persi-
ans gaue him a crowne of Lawrell for the victorie: for be-
ing armed and made ready for fight, taking a Pollaxe
in his hand, he himselfe gaue first such an honorable at-
tempt, and so amazed and repulsed the enemies, that his
souldiers imitating his courage, put all the foes to the
edge of the sword: onely reseruing aliuie some thirtie of
the chiefe Commanders among them, whom hee led in
triumph to the King, hauing taken them prisoners: and
forthwith dispatched a messenger to the Turke with let-
ters to this effect: That for the redemption, and liberty
of one that he kept prisoner (meaning Sir Thomas his
brother, who was then vndischarged) hee should com-
mand the liues of those thirtie, & haue them safely with-
out danger, or ransome deliuered vnto him. But enuie
that hangs vpon the sword point of the Turke, did so
stirre vpon the mind to reuenge, that he was so farre from
entertaining this proffer, as hee did not onely make re-
fusall

his Trauailes.

ful all thereof, and bid him doe his worst with his prisoners, but he also returned wordes of defiance, and menaced that the sunne should not twice step from the bed of Aurora, but he would waken him with such an Allarum, as should strike his whole company into wonder and amazement.

This might haue daunted the mind of ^MRobert Sherley, knowing his men to bee weake, and weary, and ouertopled in the late battel and victory, to be so suddenly called againe vnto Armes: & considering the strength of his enemy, and that the Turke had alwaies three hundred thousand men in readines, but that hono^r (the chiefest marke he aimed at in all his actions) abandoned Feare and Timiditie: for he no sooner receiued the daring threats of the Turke, and the deniall of his gentle offer, but he presently cut off the heads of those 30. Commanders, and (according to the custome of Persia) caused them to bee carried in triumph about the Market place, on the top of his Souldiers Pikes, and swore in great choller, that that day should proue dismall vnto his enemy, for either he was resolved to returne Conqueror, or to leaue his carcase in the field. And thereupon set his Souldiers in array, and imbattailed them with all speed: who comming within view, might conjecture by computation their enemies to bee ten to one, which much affrighted the mindes of his men: but hee perceiuing it, began to giue them encouragement, on this manner.

M. Robert Sherley

Master Robert Sherley his Oration to his Souldiers.

I need not (worthy Gentlemen, and souldiers of Persia) seeke to encourage you with a long discourse, lest putting oyle in the flame, I should adde spurs to a free horse: your former valiant resolution manifested as well in this last, as in many other battailes, assure me, that were the enemies multitude greater, yet (our quarrell good and honourable, and our mindes armed with true valour) in despite of Fortune, wee shall, (as hitherto we haue done) returne in Triumph, and victorie. And for that it toucheth mine honor, I will be the first man in the battaile, and the last man in the field, vnlesse death give an honorable quittance to my life: Let mee be this day a mirrour of your Magnanimitie: let my actions be your presidents: presse but as farre as your Generall, and courage Gentlemen, the victorie is ours: & with that catching a strong staffe, pulling down his beuer, and putting spurres to his horse, he furiously rushed vpon the Enemy, his souldiers following with such a desperate resolution, that the Turkes were amazed at his valour: for he ran without stoppe through the troops, and like alyon massacred whom he met: which the Enemy perceiuing, & what a great slaughter hee had made amongst them, many of them fled, many laid down their weapons, and yilded, the rest hee put all to the sword, without partialitie or fauour.

Out of this his second overthrow of the Turkes, hee againe reserues aliue some threescore of the chiefeest of them, and sends the like proffer to the Turke, for redemption

his Trauailes.

tion of his brother (the Kings Letters not then come for his enlargement.) But the Turke enraged that Fortune had thwarted his high hopes with such contrary euent, vtterly refused to subscribe to his request, but bad him still continue to doe his worst, for he intended not to depart with his prisoner. Upon which reply, Ma. Robert Sherley, as he did the first, so put he the last to the sword, in remembrance, and reuenge of the crueltie done to sir Thomas, whose miseries (in the time of intercourse betwene the Turke and his brother) were much more aggravated, and made so great, as the truth vpon report will hardly be beleueed.

In these warres against the Turkes, this yonger brother purchased such honour and estimation, as the cousin Germaine to the King of Persia (beeing the widowe of a Duke in that countrey) entred into such liking of his worthinesse, as shee resolved (with Andromache) to rest her whole estate vpon his promise: saying,

Tu dominus, Tu vir, Tu mihi frater eris.

The which affection of hers, was likewise on his part answered with equall proportion; so that after their private interchanging of faith and troth, their seuerall desires were made ioyntly happy in the honorable ende of marriage. Cuius virtus valde efficax est ad concordiam faciendam, quæ adeo Deo placet, sicut discordia multum ei displicet: Whose vertue is of great force to make peace and concord, with which God is as much pleased, as he is displeased with discord.

The King himselfe also was so well pleased with this match, that for many daies together he solemnized the marriage.

It is reported, that Ma. Robert Sherley since his marriage with the Kings cousin Germaine, hath had issue
by

Ma. Robert Sherley

by her, two children, both Christened in that Countrey, in the Christian faith, the King himselfe being a witnesse to one of them in Baptisme. He labours the King very much to christianisme, to which (it is said) he lends such attentive eare, that he doubteth not, but by Gods assistance and his good perswasions, he may in time be brought to become a Christian.

To strengthen which hope, Robert Sherley hath already erected there a church, called after his own name, in which he hath diuine seruice as duely read, as here it is on this side the seas. Hee hath also obtained of the King a number of young infants of that country to be brought vp in a house appointed for that purpose, that altogether estranged, & kept from hearing or speaking their owne Language, may in time learne our English Speech, and come at length to Christian knowledge, being brought vp & educated among Christians. How soeuer the effect answere the intent, his purpose is most honourable and religious, & deserues such worthy commendations, that what Princes soeuer lend furtheraunce to his godly proceedings, I may say with the Euangelist: *Merces eorum copiosa est in coelis*: Their reward is very great in Heauen, where they shall enjoy the abundant fulnes of all felicitie.

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